



Selective heavy metal capture from contaminated water

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Selective heavy metal capture from contaminated water with covalent organic polymer

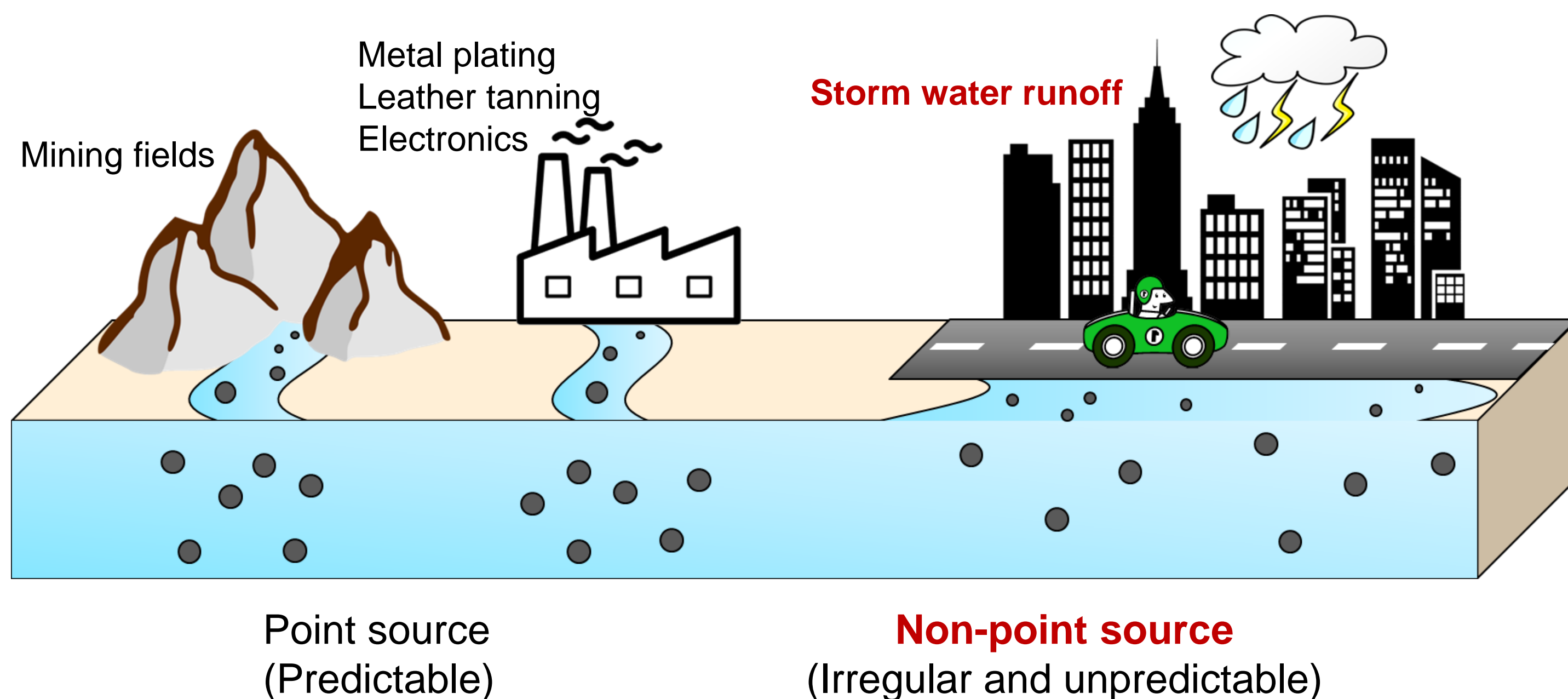
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1. Heavy metal contamination

Among various pollutants, **heavy metal ions** have been extensively generated for many years even though their toxicity toward human beings and the environment in general are well known.



2. Limitations & Aims of this study

Limitations of current treatment systems

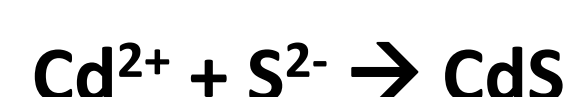
- Lack of adequate space for infrastructure in urban areas
- Cost inefficiency

Suggesting new sorbent

- ✓ High capacity → Facilitate compact treatment system in a city
- ✓ High selectivity → Specifically capture heavy metal in a presence of other cations
- ✓ Fast kinetics → Storm water has short retention time
- ✓ Robust structure from covalent bonding → Avoid to be swept away

3. Experimental methods

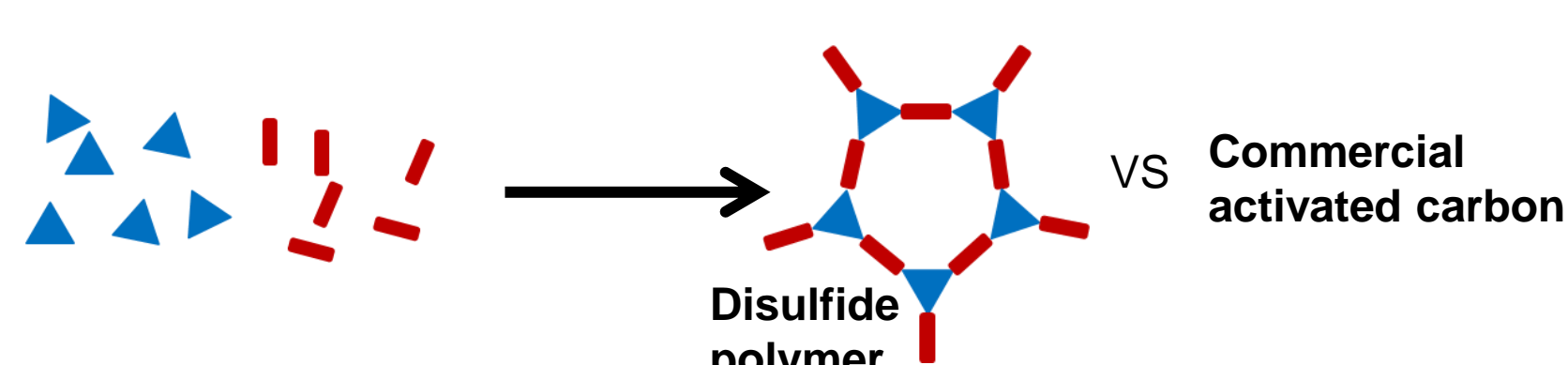
Principle: Hard Soft Acid Base theory



Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	C	N	O	F
Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	P	S	Cl	
Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	As	Se	Br	

hard intermediate soft

Phase 1: Design and synthesize stable polymer with sulfur functionality



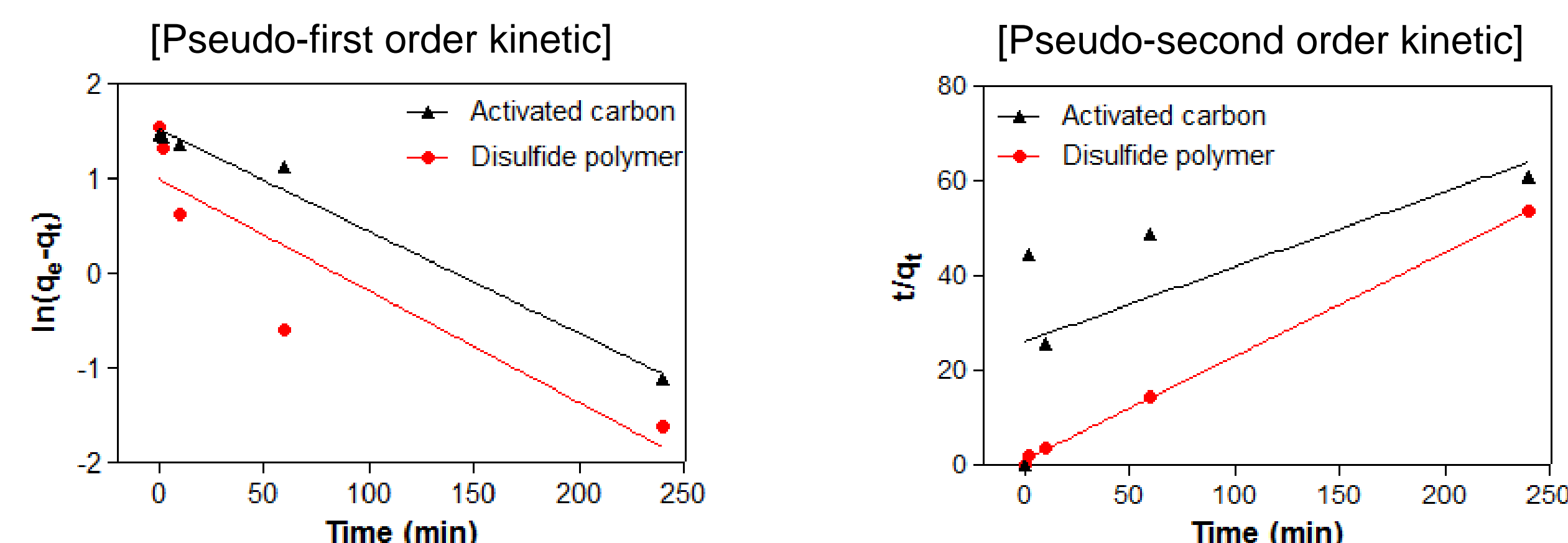
Phase 2: Heavy metal sorption test



1. Pure metal ion test
2. Adding Ca^{2+} or Mg^{2+} in metal solution
3. Sorption tests in different pH conditions

4. Result and Discussion

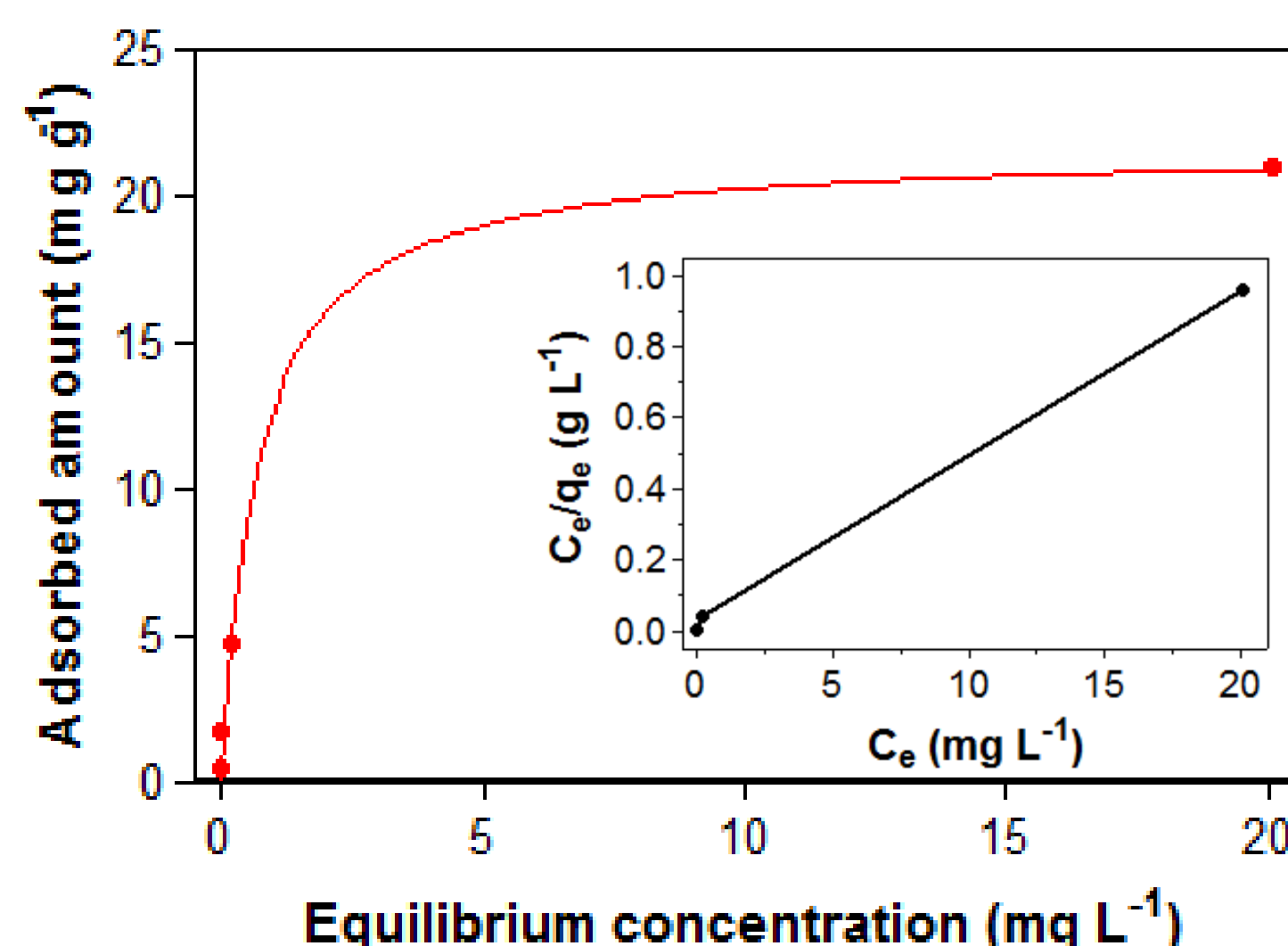
Sorption kinetics



- ✓ Activated carbon sorption kinetic is suitable with pseudo-first order kinetic model (physisorption) and k_1 is 0.01 min^{-1} .
- ✓ Whereas, disulfide polymer correlates to pseudo-second order kinetic model (Chemisorption) and has k_2 of $13.5 \text{ g mg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$.

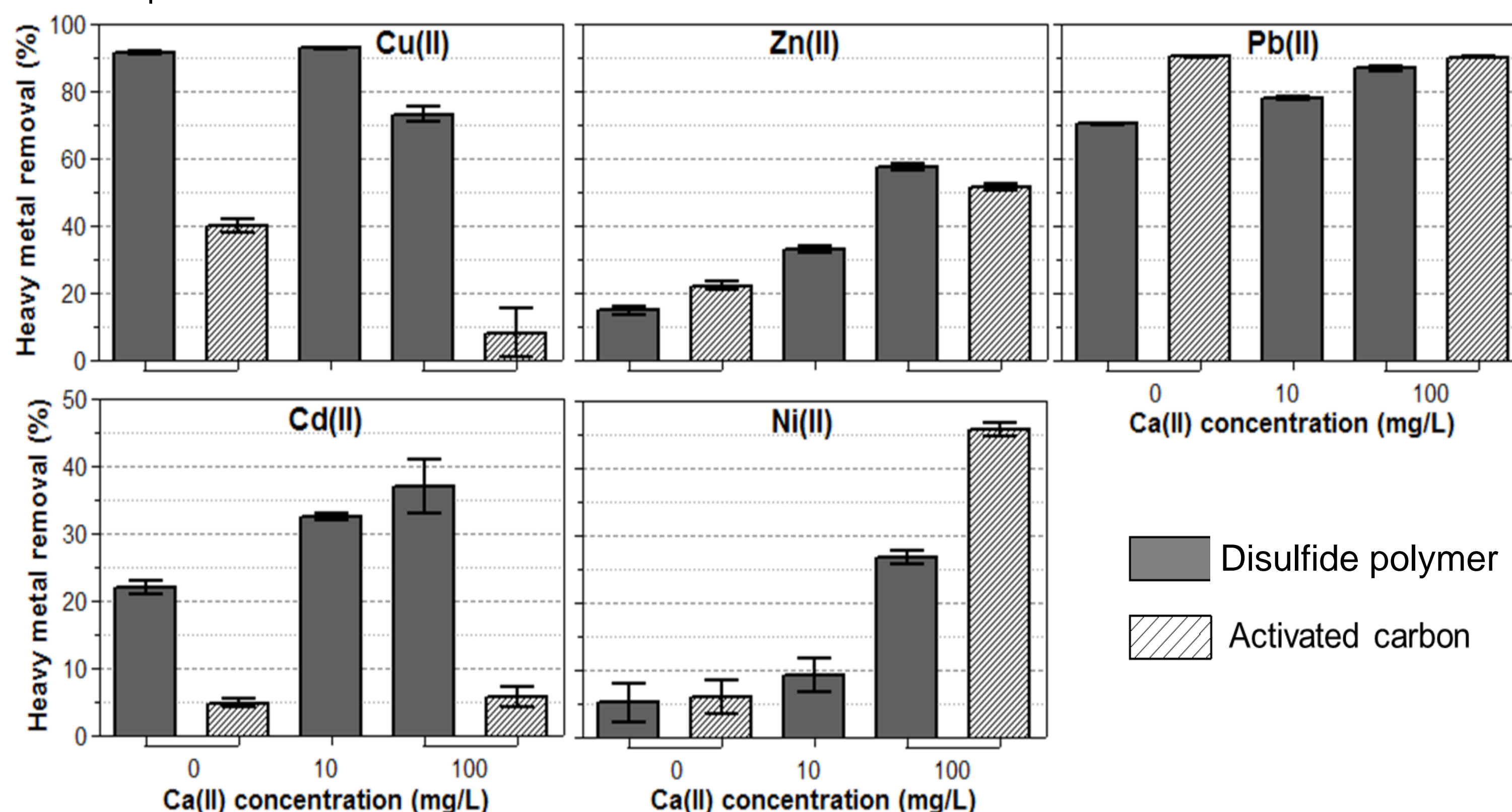
Sorption capacity

	Disulfide polymer	Activated carbon
Maximum capacity (mg/g)	21.1	11.9
K_d (ml/g)	9.49×10^5	4.28×10^4
Capacity per area (mg/m ²)	0.14	0.01



Selectivity

- ✓ Real wastewater also contains other cations such as $\text{Ca}(\text{II})$ and this ions compete with heavy metal ions towards sorption sites of sorbent.
- ✓ $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$, $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$, $\text{Pb}(\text{II})$, $\text{Cd}(\text{II})$ sorption test showed that in the presence of $\text{Ca}(\text{II})$, disulfide polymer shows higher selective capture ability than activated carbon. $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$ exhibited opposite result, compared to other metals.



- ✓ Disulfide polymer has 2 times higher sorption capacity and 10 times higher surface area capacity compare to commercial activated carbon.
- ✓ Water-solid partition coefficient shows higher than 10^5 , which indicates polymer is an excellent sorbent.

4. Conclusion

Designed porous polymer

- ✓ Facilitate disulfide functionalized polymers by simple reaction & mild condition.
- ✓ Sulfide group gives strong affinity towards heavy metal ions.

Performance

- ✓ Achieved 99.9% removal of Cd ions.
- ✓ Selectively capturing heavy metal ions in the presence of other cations.

Application

- ✓ Storm water runoff treatment in urban area.
- ✓ Less turn over rate of column.

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